

THE DOTHAN EAGLE

—DAILY EDITION—

VOLUME 1.

DOTHAN, ALABAMA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1909.

NUMBER 99

THE FIRE THIS MORNING.

It was Fletcher McQueen's home that burned this morning. He says somebody fired it; that he saw them, and took a few shots at them.

A FALSE ALARM.

Early last evening a call went out to the Fire Department, but on reaching the scene of the supposed conflagration, it was found to be only a trash pile burning out near the old Picher place on East Washington Street.

Taft's Georgia Doings.

Are we to have a new "era of good feeling," like that of Mr. Taft's time after the stormy Jefferson Madison period? Judge Taft's Georgia doings point that way. All hail to Possum, Persimmon, Beer, sound sense and Christian decency. Phila. Record.

PROHIBITION LAW

IS AGAIN UPHELD.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19. Judge A. D. Sayre, of the circuit court of Montgomery holds the date prohibition law to be good and refuses to order the probate court judge to issue a license to sell liquor. He takes up the weaknesses of the act as alleged by the petitioners and says they are not fatal to the bill. He especially sets out that the allegation that the amendments were not properly set out are not well taken, as the record shows that such was done in full compliance with the spirit of the demands of the constitution. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

SWALLOWED ONE HUNDRED PINS.

New York, Jan. 19.—Medical men are so interested in the case of Florence Smith, a 15-year-old girl of Patchogue, Long Island, who has swallowed a half-pint of pins from which she has suffered comparatively little, that she will be brought to this city this week for an X-ray examination. The child swallowed the pins, numbering about 100 three weeks ago and although she complained of pains, physicians say that the protective walls which nature builds in such cases will probably save her life.

NEEDED IT.

A traveling man was riding in the smoking car of an express train, reading his paper, says the National Food Magazine, when a man rushed in from a car behind the smoker, evidently in great agitation, and said: "Has anybody in the car any whiskey? A woman in the car behind has fainted." Instantly, dozens of flasks were produced. The man who had asked for it picked out the largest one, drew the cork and put the bottle to his lips. With a long satisfied sigh he handed it back and remarked: "That did me a lot of good. I needed it for it always makes me feel so queer to see a woman faint."

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barnett, of Geneva, are in the city visiting Mrs. Barnett's mother, Mrs. G. Y. Malone, at her home on N. Foster.

Fred—There goes Mrs. Jones. She used to be a decidedly pert girl.

Jack—Isn't she still pert?

Fred—No. Marriage seems to have tamed her, and now she's an expert.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SILKS AND TASSELS.

J. L. Ward asked us this morning what we thought of a man who had corn in silk and tassels, right now. We don't know what to think of such a man, but he says there's a stalk on the south side of his house, that came up of its own accord, that now has silk and tassel.

For weeks and weeks we have been telling that this country is becoming a very mild country, as the climate goes, and now we hope that it won't be questioned.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

"No heritage of a nation is so splendid as the birthday anniversary of some great national or sectional representative," stated a literateur this morning. "Rambling in the archives of a cherished past is always worth the while; it inspires and infuses everyone with new blood. The custom, however, that makes us not add one day even to our pay, is disrespectful to the memory of some great man is commendable in every respect, and particularly in that it calls attention to patriotism in its highest, most glorious meaning."

"There is no reason why the southerner should not be doubly proud of the land of his birth. Before the union was born southerners had the power vested with the same nation. If for no other reason that George Washington, the Father of our Country, we should be proud of Jefferson, Henry, Madison and Monroe."

"Today we observe two anniversaries—one a sectional holiday, paying respect to one of the world's greatest, most charitable, most admirable chieftains. The north and south are not united in one bond of sympathy and love. The north can revere and love the memory of Lee, just as we down here can love and revere the memory of Lincoln."

"January 19 is a particularly fortunate day in the annals of great men. While the south, from one end of Dixie to the other, observes the day for the sake of Lee, the entire United States observes it for the memory of Edgar Allan Poe, greatest of American poets and story writers. The dashing southerner has now won for himself the name of great. Every country on the earth glories in his manuscripts, and every country is proud to point out ways he trod. All of us should be more than thankful that we are alive to render our praise and lift up our voices in cheery prayer."

JUST PAID TWO MORE.

On the 20th of this month, Mrs. Sarah E. Turner, of Newton, Route 2, and Mrs. L. V. Turner, of Dothan, called at the office of J. R. Faircloth, and each received a Thousand dollars for a policy on their respective husbands. The remarkable part of it is, both men died the same day, and both policies were paid the same day, although the parties are no kin. They each carried policies in the Houston County Division of the Mutual Life Industrial Association of Georgia.

The good part about this insurance is, it's cheap, and within the reach of all, and the money is always kept right at home in the bank. Claims are promptly paid.

If you are interested in securing more insurance at a small cost, call or write

C. D. DANIEL,
Dothan, Ala.

SUDDEN AWAKENING SHOCK TO NERVOUS SYSTEM.

There can be no hard and fast rules set for the length of time one should sleep. All depends on the person and temperament.

We are told that brain-workers and those of a nervous nature need more sleep than others, yet some of the greatest thinkers in the world sleep only four or five hours a night with no ill effects.

A good rule is to sleep until one awakes refreshed, whether that is in five hours or ten.

If possible, do not be called. This is particularly important for growing children. Some parents make a fetish of early hours for their children, and think so much of getting them out of lazy habits that they do not consider their nervous systems.

Even when you must go to work at an early hour, do not train yourself to depend on alarm, which gives a shock to the nervous system. Go to bed with the fixed idea in your brain to awaken at a certain hour, and it rarely fails that your eyes pop open at the minute.

It is well to sleep until refreshed but it is not restful to indulge in the habit of turning over far another nap.

THE CLUB'S WORK.

Were we called upon to pay written respects to the memory of a martyred king, or paint a vivid picture commendatory to a truly great but once miserly poet, and newly risen to prominence, we would feel more safe in our ability, and our task seem less herculean but none the less beneficent.

But, as it is, our duty consists of a more modern work, calculated to excite more interest and do more good than the singing of praise of any one individual, namely, from time to time to acquaint the people with the work now being done, and to be done by a body of men organized with one motive—the upbuilding of Dothan and southeast Alabama, in practical ways, thru the efforts of the Dothan Commercial Club.

The Dothan Commercial Club believes they have a cause worth fighting for.

And to have a good cause, and a true cause, and to fight for it in the face of adversity, means criticism and indifference seem to us grand and heroic. They or realization has found its aim, for and will fight for truth and Dothan. It will contend for more concerted action, more harmonizing effort, more mutual sympathy, between commercial men more solidarity of interests, and when this is accomplished, business life shall have attained more conservative form and elaborate effectiveness.

Therefore, realizing that to encourage a great work, to encourage the people with the difficulties and numerous impediments confronting that work, and in order to gain the sympathy and effort of the public, it seems to us, articles explanatory would be opportune occasionally, and hence this effort.

In a future issue of the Dothan Eagle, the last article, subject of which is taken from the membership card, entitled "To Promote Immigration," will appear.

Keeper—Hi, boy! You can't catch fish here without a permit!

Boy—Well, I'm getting on well enough with a worm.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

DIRT FLIES ON CANAL.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Americans are truly "hankering the dirt fly" in the work of digging the Panama Canal. During 1908 more than three fifths of the total amount of material taken out since our government took hold of the work was removed. The monthly average of excavation during the last year was substantially the same during the rainy season as during the dry season, showing that heavy rains are no longer a serious obstacle. Another feature was the reduction of the average cost per cubic yard for excavation from 57 cents to 48 cents, or about 15 per cent.

Since this government took up the work from May 1, 1904, to the close of 1908, a total of 59,773,179 cubic yards have been excavated of which 37,016,693 cubic yards were taken out during 1908. By the French companies \$1,548,000 cubic yards were excavated.

From the appropriations for canal construction the expenditure from May 1, 1904 to October 1, 1908, were \$83,215,000. Of this amount \$51,512,000 was expended by the department of construction and engineering.

D. S. CARROLL,

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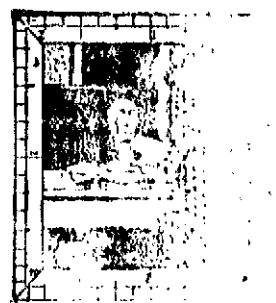
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She must make you feel perfectly at home.

She must see everything and yet possess the art of seeing nothing.

She must never look bored.

She must know how to get congenial people together.

She must know how to always keep conversation going.

She must never let anyone be slighted or overlooked.

She must know when to ask the amateur musician to display his or her talents.

She must be perfectly unselfish about her own pleasure.

She must remember that nothing is so tiresome, so surely death to all enjoyment, as the feeling that one is being entertained. — Clipped.

Mrs. W. M. Anderson Entertains New Century Club.

At the Pastorium on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, Mrs. Anderson was hostess for the New Century Club.

On entering the reception hall the guests were invited to a prettily appointed table, where Mrs. Audby served tea, wafers and nuts.

Ireland was the subject for the club study, and the roll call responded with Irish witticisms, was a most pleasant and enjoyable feature of the program.

The paper read by Mrs. Craig, "The Geography of Ireland," I consider of such value in impressing so clearly the exact location of the Emerald Isle, that I will give it in full for the benefit of the pupils of our city schools, and also for their enlightenment. I will in the next few days give the excellent papers, "Irish Landers and Problems of To-day," read by Mrs. Ed. Malone, and "A Short Sketch of the Principal Writers of Ireland," read by Mrs. Will Flowers. After the program, there was an informal discussion of Ireland, its past, its present and future possibilities.

HELPFUL THOUGHTS.

"Sincerity" is speaking as we think, believing as we pretend, acting as we profess, performing as we promise, and being as we appear to be.

The world delights in sunny people. The old are hungering for love more than for bread. The air of joy is very cheap; and if you can help the poor on with a garment of praise it will be better for them than blankets.

There are few people in the world more depressing and disheartening than those who are always seeing some shadow of coming evil. The world is sombre enough even at the best, and it is scarcely worth while to go out seeking for shadows or to conjure up purely imaginary ones.

To conquer difficulties, whether great or small, is to increase our pleasures. When advancing toward any proposed object, or when we see with inward satisfaction the completion of some favorite scheme, the mind feels tranquil and contented, and looks forward with pleasure to the coming day.

"The men whom I have seen succeed best in life," says Charles Kingsley, "have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of their normal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came, and so found the truth of the old

proverb, that 'Good times and bad times and all times pass over.' — Selected.

Invitations have been received on the city to the marriage of Miss Anna Jane Moody of Tusculloosa who was at one time a teacher in our city schools, to Mr. Chas. Montgomery Phelan.

The marriage is to take place at the First Presbyterian Church, Tusculloosa, Mo., on the afternoon of February second at five o'clock.

The happy couple will be at home after March the first at "The Covington," Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Geography of Ireland."

Ireland, often called the Emerald Isle, because grass is green there all the year, is the most westerly and second in size of the British Isles. It lies between the 52 and 56 degrees of W. lat., which is parallel with Labrador. It is encircled by the Atlantic ocean, and on the east is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel the middle of which is the narrowest part, is only 13 1/2 miles; in the center by the Irish sea the width of which is 130 miles; and in the South by St. George's Channel, which has a width of 60 miles between Dublin and Holyhead.

The greatest length of the island from Two Head in the northwest to Mizen Head in the Southwest is 302 miles. The greatest breadth 171 miles; the average breadth about 110 miles. Its total area is 32,535 square miles, about equal to that of Maine. Large areas of plain in Ireland are low and boggy, but there is little irreclaimable land. More than two-thirds of the country is less than five hundred feet above the sea level.

Ireland presents to the wind west, south-west winds, no unbroken mountain ridge, with the result that the climate is extremely moist.

In January the mean temperature scarcely falls below 40 degrees in Shetland and 62 degrees in July the extremes are 54 degrees in Shetland and 62 degrees in Kilkenny. The central part of Ireland is occupied by a great undulating plain, whose average elevation is 200 feet. From Dublin Bay on the east to Galway Bay on the west, the plain stretches from shore to shore, but towards the south and north, it is enclosed by an irregular semi-circular belt of mountainous country.

Owing to the moisture of the climate and the he of the surface of the country, Ireland is more intersected by large rivers than England or Scotland. The largest river is the Shannon, whose total length is 240 miles. Other large rivers are the Barrow, Blackwater, Foyle and Liffey.

The coast of Ireland is not only surrounded by safe anchorages, but the land is so deeply indented by bay and rivulets and so intersected by a network of internal navigation, that no part is more than 24 miles from water navigation with the sea. In so far as situation and natural advantages for commerce and shipping are concerned, Ireland is scarcely rivaled by any other country. An area of 711 square miles is covered by lakes. Lough Neagh in Ulster, the largest lake in the United Kingdom, has an area of 153 square miles. Lough Erne has a length of 10 miles, including the five miles of rivers which connects the upper and lower lake—the lower one is famed for its picturesque beauty. The Lakes of Kilkenny, three in number, are sit-

uated in the midst of wild and picturesque mountain scenery.

The country is divided into four provinces, Leinster, Munster, Ulster and Connaught. There are thirty-two counties, which are divided into baronies, again into parishes and still further into townlands or ploughlands, with an average size of 300 acres each. Dublin, a fine old city of 300,000 and the centre of trade for middle Ireland, has the oldest university in the country; this was established in 1591 by a charter from Queen Elizabeth. Belfast is noted for its fine linen factories. Other important places are Limerick of treaty fame, Cork, known for its dairy products, Waterford, Galway and Dundalk.

In wet years the excessive moisture of this climate is very prejudicial to cereal crops, especially in the southern and western portions of the island.

Cattle raising is the chief branch of Irish agriculture, and pasturage occupies nearly all of the richer districts. The first principles of scientific tillage are generally unknown, but within recent years great progress has been made. The most satisfactory state of affairs exists in Ulster. Gold, silver, copper and lead have been found in Ireland, but have never been mined to any extent. There are immense stores of iron which remain undeveloped on account of scarcity of coal.

Almost one seventh of the island is covered by bog, from which a good supply of peat fuel is obtained.

The census of 1881 gives the population as 5,159,839 people 159 persons for each square mile. Nearly four millions are Roman Catholic; over 600,000 Protestant Episcopalians and Presbyterians, who are principally in Ulster.

The National food is the Irish potato, which is a native product of America, and was introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1610.

Paper read by Mrs. B. M. Craig at the meeting of the "New Century Club," Tuesday afternoon.

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